AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

shooter decides that he does not want to shoot after he has reached full draw, the lock must be engaged before the bow can be let down without accidentally releasing the bowstring.

In applicants design however, when near maximum draw force is applied to the breech, only the lost motion spring compresses and no parts of the keeper or trigger move until the shooter pinches the trigger slide. The draw force which initiates the lost motion action can be set, by screwing bushing nut 35 further in or out of body 10, at whatever force the shooter desires, but typically at the valley pressure (or force) or slightly lower without any chance of causing accidental release. There is no need for a locking mechanism and the bow can be let down at anytime as if the bowstring were being held with one's fingers.

To use the present release, after the lost motion spring pressure has been properly set, the string keeper is hooked onto the bowstring. Once the bow has been drawn to full draw and the lost motion action has begun, and while the aiming process is in progress, the trigger slide is lightly pinched between the thumb and forefinger of the pulling hand. As the push, pulling and aiming process continues during the lost motion period the pinched trigger slide will move rearwardly on body 10 until the bowstring is released. This process which results in firing only during the lost motion period ensures a near perfect axial pull at the moment of surprise release, without sideways deflection or jerking of the bowstring or other bow components.

In Figs. 13 thru 27, structures with dimensions in inches which are the same as or the equivalent in function to those shown in Figs. 1-12 are numbered the same, where practical. It is noted that the general body or barrel structure 10, spring means 42, shaft portion 37, bushing nut 35, haft means 38 and finger sling